

(Continued on page 8)

Session Sales—Morning Session—For Olaa, paid up, \$14; 40 Oahu, \$155; 5 Oah \$154; 5 Oahu, \$152.50; 5 Waiulua, assessable, \$24; 80 Kihel, assessable, \$13.50; Waiulua, paid up, \$111.50. Afternoon Session—Ten Honokaa, \$31; 25 Waiulua, paid up, \$114.50; 15 Waiulua, assessable, \$94.50.

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FLAMES IN CYMRIC'S HOLD.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The White Star liner *Cymric*, just arrived, had a terrible experience while crossing the Atlantic. At noon on Sunday, August 5th, when the big vessel was ninety hours out from Queenstown, fire was discovered among the cargo in the forward hold, and it raged thirty-six hours, until midnight on Monday, when it was then reported to be under control.

Hold No. 1, where the fire is believed to have originated, had been flooded for the purpose of checking the flames. The water leaked through into other compartments aft, causing heavy damage to the general merchandise stored there. The boat, however, was not seriously injured.

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TEN GERMAN TRANSPORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—This is a prospect of much business being done at this port by the German Government as a result of the uprising in China. Already ten large steamships have been chartered by Germany for transport service, and reports received here state that all or nearly all of the steamers are to come to San Francisco to load supplies for China. The vessels are the *Aschen*, 2,447 tons, at Bremen July 26; *Adria*, 3,501 tons, at Hamburg July 16; *Dresden*, 2,888 tons, at Bremen July 12; *Halle*, 2,561 tons, at Bremen July 10; *H. H. Meier*, 3,250 tons, at Baltimore July 15 for West; *Weser*, 6,338 tons, at Bremen July 19; *Strasbourg*, 5,000 tons (new), present whereabouts not reported, *Phoenix*, 1,376 tons, sailed from Tampico; *Sardinia*, 2,200 tons, at Bremerhaven July 24; *Batavia*, 5,510 tons, at Bremen, July 24.

DEATH OF C. P. HUNTINGTON

Suddenly Taken Away by Heart Disease.

WAS AT HIS SUMMER CAMP

The Question of His Successor Barely Mentioned—His Nephew May Become President.

UTICA, N. Y., August 14.—The death of Collis P. Huntington, which took place at Pine Knot Lodge, his camp in the Blue mountain region of the Adirondacks, at 11:55 last night, came with startling suddenness. He went into the woods last Thursday afternoon and was apparently in excellent health. At that time he remarked that he had never appreciated the woods so much as this season. On Friday and Saturday he was about his camp noting the progress of improvements which he had been carrying on this year.

On Sunday he remained at the lodge very quietly, receiving the calls of several friends from neighboring camps. Yesterday he took a long walk over his preserves, and also made a trip on his steamboat, the Oneonta. He remarked to his friends that he was feeling remarkably well. During the day he made no complaint whatever of illness. He retired last evening at 11 o'clock, still apparently in the very best of health. A few minutes later moans were heard from his room and an attendant immediately went to his assistance. Help was summoned and restoratives were applied, but Huntington sank rapidly, and in ten minutes had passed away. It is supposed that Huntington's death was caused by heart trouble.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The body of Collis P. Huntington will probably arrive in this city on a special train from Utica late this afternoon. The remains will be taken to the Huntington residence at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The funeral will probably take place Friday or Saturday. H. E. Huntington, nephew of the deceased financier and now acting president of the Southern Pacific road, is on his way here to attend the funeral. All talk as to the new president of the road is as yet premature. Certain important interests in the company, including General Hubbard, who is now abroad, and the representatives of the Seaboard and Hopkins estates, will have to be consulted.

Many messages of sympathy and condolence have been received for the family at the office of the Southern Pacific road, and as many more have been sent to the Fifth avenue residence.

Charles H. Tweed, general counsel and second vice president of the Southern Pacific Company, who is generally regarded as having been closer to Mr. Huntington than any other business associate, was asked today whether any of the dispositions of Mr. Huntington's will could yet be made public.

"Nothing now," answered Mr. Tweed. "Certainly nothing until after the funeral."

"Is there any question that Mr. Huntington has left a will?"

"I don't feel at liberty to say anything on that subject at present."

Then after reflecting a few moments, Mr. Tweed said: "It may be safely assumed that such a document is in existence."

"Was the stability of his investments, in the event of his death, made secure by formal provision during his lifetime?"

"Provisions were made against his holdings being thrown upon the market."

"It is reported that you are likely to succeed Mr. Huntington as the head of the Southern Pacific."

"No. Mr. H. E. Huntington, nephew of Mr. C. P. Huntington, is the first vice president of the company. I am the second vice president. But all that is matter for future arrangement."

Mr. Tweed added that Mr. H. E. Huntington had been heard from at New Orleans on his way to this city and that he was expected to arrive here tomorrow morning or evening.

UTICA, N. Y., August 15.—The train bearing the remains of Collis P. Huntington left Racquette Lake at 8:30 this morning and reached Utica at 10:50. Those on board were Mrs. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Huntington, Miss Campbell, George E. Miles, Mr. Huntington's secretary, William Durant, Dr. H. H. Warner, Charles G. Ward, superintendent of the Racquette Lake Railway, and the maid and servants in the Huntington household.

The train consisted of the two cars Oneonta and Oneonta II, a smoker and baggage car combined. With the exception of the engine, the train was owned by the late Mr. Huntington and one in which he journeyed to Racquette Lake on Thursday last.

The train left Utica at 11:10 and will make only one stop, which will be at Albany. The arrival in New York will probably be before 5 o'clock. Every courtesy possible is being extended by the officials of the road over which the train is passing and the journey is expedited through the train being accorded a clear track and right of way. Mr. Miles told a reporter that while the arrangements for the funeral had not been completed, it will probably take place Friday morning from Mr. Huntington's late home in New York.

Boers Tired of the War.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15.—Commandant Prinsloo, who surrendered to General Hunter July 30, has arrived here. He says he is heartily tired of the war and welcomes the prospect of peace. The commandant added that a majority of the Boers were "disgusted with President Kruger."

James G. Stowe, the United States Consul General, has returned here. Only ten Boers were in the party which attacked his train. The remainder of the command were composed of foreigners. Mr. Stowe says the majority of the Boers desire a cessation of hostilities.

Roosevelt's Speaking Tour.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Vice-Chairman Henry C. Payne received at Republican headquarters this morning a copy of the itinerary of Governor Roosevelt, as

far as agreed upon by the Governor and the national committee. The Governor will make his first speech at Detroit, September 6. He will speak at Grand Rapids, Mich., September 7, South Bend, Ind., September 8, La Crosse, Wis., September 10. From La Crosse, Governor Roosevelt will visit South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland, finishing his speech-making in New York.

New King Takes the Oath.

ROME, Aug. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel III took the formal constitutional oath today before Parliament. The ceremonies took place in the Senate chamber, which was entirely draped in black out of respect to the late King Humbert. The King read an address to the people in which he pledged himself to respect their rights, and to carry on the work his father had begun for the betterment of Italy. His address was loudly cheered and he was given a popular ovation.

Earthquake in Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 15.—A special to the Times from Silverton, Wash., says: A hard shock of earthquake was felt here yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, shaking window panes and crockery to pieces in many instances. The shock lasted three minutes.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF FRENCH SCIENTISTS

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: Highly interesting demonstrations of the properties of bioxide of sodium are being given before the French Academy of Sciences. Bioxide of sodium is found to possess the property of renewing the oxygen in air that has been breathed and in absorbing carbonic acid gas given off. Thus, with an apparatus containing the sodium, shown by Desgreys and Balthazard at the Academy, a diver can remain under water and walk about without having the air renewed by the pumping apparatus at present employed.

Moreover, by means of the new apparatus, miners will be able to penetrate into poisonous gases and foul air and firemen into smoke without fear of asphyxiation. It will also render practicable submarine boats.

Ample proofs of all that is claimed for it were given at the Academy. Two men put on diving dress from which all air was excluded and remained enclosed two hours. Afterward the same men remained under water in the Seine during half an hour. The experiments are creating the greatest interest in scientific circles.

REVISION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 15.—The committee on the Revision of Faith, appointed under a resolution of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in St. Louis in May last is in session here. As this is the first meeting of the committee, its work will be, according to the secretary, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, largely preliminary.

Its ultimate action must be based in a great measure on the recommendations of the Presbyteries, comparatively few of which have taken action as yet. The power and scope of the committee, as defined by the General Assembly, is: "To consider the whole matter of a re-statement of the doctrines most surely believed among us, and which substantially are embodied in our confession of faith."

"That this committee be enjoined diligently to pursue the inquiries, seeking light and knowledge from every available source and to report to the next assembly what specific action, if any, should be taken by the church."

"That to further the work of the committee the Presbyteries be invited by the assembly to take action on the subject at their fall meetings and to report said action to the committee, whether suggesting revisional, supplemental or substantial changes or changes at all."

The members of the committee present are: Rev. Charles A. Dickey of Philadelphia, Rev. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls of St. Louis, Rev. Daniel W. Fisher of Hanover, Ind., Rev. W. McKibben of Cincinnati, Rev. George B. Stewart, president of Auburn Theological Seminary; Rev. Samuel E. Sprecher of Cincinnati, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, Justice John M. Hart of Washington, Daniel E. Noyes of St. Paul, E. W. C. Humphrey of Louisville, Dr. William R. Crabbe of Pittsburgh, John E. Parsons of New York and Elisha A. Frazer of Detroit.

According to Secretary Roberts, it is problematical how many days the committee will be in session.

Heazlet Improving.

SAN RAFAEL, August 11.—Physicians in attendance on George Heazlet, manager of and editor of the San Francisco Financial Letter, stated tonight that he was resting easily, with a possibility of recovery. No new complications have set in and his fever has taken a perceptible change for the better.

Abe Majors, the California boy who shot an Ogden, Utah, policeman a year ago, has another lease of life; a stay of execution having been granted.

DETAILS OF ALLIED ADVANCE

LONG ROAD TO PEKING

NEW YORK, August 15.—A Tien-Tsin dispatch to the Herald, dated August 6th, says: Great confusion yesterday attended the advance of the allied troops, with the exception of the Japanese. The advance began at 3 o'clock in the morning. Under cover of three batteries of artillery, two regiments of Japanese infantry crossed the open in the darkness and the Chinese at once began a heavy fire upon them.

The plan was that the Japanese should occupy the extreme left, supported by the British and Americans on the right and the Russians across the river.

The British and Americans came up late, remaining in the rear.

The Japanese firing line spread from our extreme left to the river. They carried three series of Chinese trenches, killing several hundred Chinese troops. About 100 Japanese were killed or wounded.

With the Japanese still leading and advancing beyond the village of Peltseu, the other troops were unable to catch up. Four thousand Japanese were in the fight yesterday and nine guns were captured.

In the advance General Fukushima's plan was followed. Fifteen miles were covered and scouts reported that the Chinese were retreating to the north under twelve flags about 6:00 strong. This was probably the rear guard and they might have been cut off and annihilated if the Bengali Lancers had been on hand at the right time.

The roads are fairly good and dry. The villages along the line of march are deserted. The growing crops afford abundant forage for the pack animals. From Peltseu to Yang Tsin there was no opposition. It is expected that the Chinese will make a stand at the latter place.

President McKinley's refusal to consider Li Hung Chang's proposal meets with the warm approval of Americans in China and also with that of the army.

WILCOX IS THE MAN

Garibaldian Candidate of Independents.

NO HAULES ON TICKET

Hilo Natives Affirm Their Intentions of Barring the Whites Altogether.

HILO, Hawaii, August 23.—The Tribune says: Robert Wilcox and the presidents of the two patriotic Hawaiian societies in Honolulu have been in Hilo during the week herding the lambs into the Independent fold, there may be a few strays who have wandered into the by-ways and hedges and who await the coming of the Democratic sachems, but they are very few.

A prominent local leader of the Hawaiians said to a representative of the Tribune on Monday: "It is the general opinion of the Hawaiians, and one which they will stand by, that they should not take sides with either of the old line parties as against the other. Their interests are almost entirely local, and many of them concern the Hawaiians peculiarly. They will stand on a platform framed to meet these issues and distinct by name from either Republican or Democrat, though wherever the platform of either coincides in spirit and principle with ours we shall be glad to co-operate with them in the work. We are going to stand for local self-government first, last and all the time, and we are anti-Dole to a man. We are drawing the race line in nominations and it has been fully agreed not to nominate any white man for any position—Territorial Delegate, Senate or House. There was a good deal of discussion over this question, and even Wilcox wanted to have Dr. — of Oahu nominated for the House. But it was the opinion of the majority that there should be no exceptions, and this will be rigidly adhered to."

"In that case," said the reporter, "Mr. Loebenstein will not receive the domination of your party for the Senate."

"No; nor will any man, of Hawaiian blood even, who is allied with either of the regular parties."

"Don't you think," said the interviewer, "that this Chinese Wall style of exclusiveness will result disastrously for you in the end, and that it would be wiser to drop such limitations, differences as color, and anti-haule feelings of retaliation for what you consider, perhaps justly, as oppression and wrongful disfranchisement, and work with the large political element among the white people, who are just as anxious as you for local self-government and just as strongly opposed to any further continuance of the Dole regime?"

"No," was the reply, "we can control votes enough to elect our men anyhow. He evidently missed the point."

The Independents held their local convention in the old church in Pihouua on Monday, and nominated the following candidates: For Senators (Puna, Hilo and Hamakua), Henry West, John T. Brown. For Representatives: Wm. Naliama, Jas. Ewaliki, Makakau (Hamakua), S. H. Aheo (Puna). It is understood that Robert Wilcox will be the nominee of the entire party for Delegate to Congress.

PIHOHUA LANDS.

HILO, Hawaii, August 23.—The Herald says: Dr. Maxwell and Wray Taylor came up last week for the purpose of investigating the character of Pihouua lands relative to the application of the Hilo Portuguese Mill Company for greater acreage of land for cane. It is understood that after an examination of the forests Prof. Maxwell favored the application. The mill company has a lease from John T. Baker for all the Pihouua lands excepting certain kuleanas, but the Government law forbids their clearing more than a certain area without first obtaining permission of the Government. So far this permission has been withheld, but it is probable that Mr. Taylor will join with Prof. Maxwell in granting the application made by the mill company.

PARKER'S CANDIDACY.

HILO, Hawaii, August 23.—The Herald says: The Herald is in a position to state authoritatively that Col. Sam Parker will be a candidate before the Territorial convention for the nomination for Delegate to Congress from the Territory. Col. Parker has been informed that some of the speakers at the meetings of the Independents on this island have intimated that he has withdrawn as a candidate, and it is on account of the impression such remarks have made that Col. Parker makes this announcement.

HILO, Hawaii, August 23.—The Hilo papers say: J. Ryan, "King of the Squatters," went to Honolulu last week on business connected with the opening up of the Oahu lands. Before leaving Mr. Ryan remarked to a Herald reporter that the Settler's Association would take no steps in injunction proceedings, but

would begin a suit in the United States Court. Mr. Ryan returned to Hilo last night.

NOTES, ETC.

Ex-Judge Gardner K. Wilder has leased the spacious offices in the Coney building on King street, formerly used by Judge Little.

Messrs. Wilcox and Kaulla, representing the Independent party held meetings at the Fishmarket Saturday night and at Nine Miles on Sunday. Both meetings were well attended by Hawaiians, but little was accomplished. Mr. Wilcox recommended John T. Brown and Henry West as Senators from this district and William Naliama and Mr. Ewaliki as Representatives. The speaker called upon the natives to nominate good men irrespective of party, and guaranteed the native vote to support the candidates.

Mr. Norton has been appointed by Judge Little clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, to succeed Daniel Porter resigned. Mr. Porter, however, has kindly consented to retain office until the new clerk arrives. Charles E. Hapal, better known as Eddie Hapal, has been appointed deputy clerk of the same court.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ross of Hakalau left yesterday for Honolulu en route to British Columbia. Mr. Ross is far from well, and his physician prescribes a change of climate as absolutely necessary.

Waikana plantation has finished grinding. The crop is something over 9,000 tons.

It is rumored that Palmer Wood will be a Senatorial candidate from Kohala at the next election.

Hakalau plantation finished grinding this year's crop on Wednesday, with a total of 12,000 tons.

Dr. W. L. Moore and family went down to Honolulu by yesterday's Kinau. Dr. Moore will locate permanently at the capital.

J. T. Lewis was a passenger by the Martha Davis for the Coast. He will make an extended tour of the United States and Europe.

It has been suggested and not unfavorably considered in the councils of the Republican Territorial Committee that the next convention, to take place in September, be held at Hilo. A Congressional Delegate is to be nominated at this convention.

Mr. C. C. Kennedy and family left for Honolulu by yesterday's Kinau. Roland Kennedy returns to New Orleans to continue his studies in sugar chemistry. Mrs. Kennedy will spend some weeks at Waialua, hoping for beneficial results to her health from a change of climate.

Mrs. James Campbell and daughters are visiting the district.

Fred W. Macfarlane, head of the Union Feed Company, is a guest at the Hilo.

United States Deputy Marshal Metz went overland to Mahukona on Tuesday for the purpose of distributing blanks of the Internal Revenue Department, for which he is acting deputy collector for this district.

Charles H. Brown has given up his business in Hilo and will remove with his family to Honolulu, where he will have a larger field.

Bishop Gulistan and four sisters of the Catholic Church arrived yesterday to assume the duties of teachers in the new Catholic school.

NEWS OF OLAH.

All Banning Smoothly on the Big Plantation.

(Special Correspondence.)

OLAHA, Hawaii, August 24.—Dr. Maxwell was here yesterday in the course of his tour around the island, and was the guest for the day of Manager McStocker, who drove him to nearly all points in this district. The visitor was very observant and appeared to be very favorably impressed with all he saw.

Everything is moving along smoothly and pikia is a stranger here.

The Falls of Clyde brought the machinery for the saw mill on the Caney road and it will be in operation in the course of a week, with plenty of work ahead.

Manager McStocker has removed from Mountain View to his new home at Olaha, on the Puna road.

W. H. Baugh, representing Schilling Brothers of San Francisco, was here during the week. He has taken over the plantation and thinks it would tax the resources of his firm to find tea enough to be sweetened by Olah's first crop.

E. A. Horan, J. Ryan, J. E. Hine, J. R. Giddings, C. J. Giddings and E. W. Fuller, some of the original localists in what is now known as "Squatterville," have erected comfortable homes on their locations and have every confidence in retaining "where they are at."

Horse traffic constitutes the leading export in Upper Olaha just now, and one roadster, in his time, changing owners at the rate of one a day.

Olah and the mauka places of interest are drawing large Sunday crowds from Hilo, every train being packed on that day.

Rev. David Al of Hilo is succeeding in his efforts to build a new native church on the site of the old one mauka of the Half-Way House. The plantation boys are doing the manual work, but they are not niggardly in their offerings.

Joseph P. Lino of Pahala is now chief timekeeper of Olaha.

The advance guard of the H. R. R. Co. are in the Waipahoehoe district and pushing steadily toward Pahoa.

The cane is going up nearly ten inches in as many days. Fact?

Mrs. S. G. Walker sailed for San Francisco on the Martha Davis on a health-seeking trip, to return on the same vessel.

Henry Gerlach has returned from the Hilo Hospital, but he is far from good health yet.

A Japanese working for a countryman in a restaurant on the Volcano road, won the affections of his employer's wife and took her hence. All would have been well had he overlooked a trifling \$400 wad. He was arrested by Captain Ben-Brown, a portion of the money recovered and the reef threatens before him.

A "fifteen minutes for refreshment" headquarters has been erected at the Olaha railroad station and good service is promised by the promoters.

The little brown men are getting tired of the "walking delegate" business and are beginning to look about for hana hana and the comfortable winter quarters that go therewith.

A large force of mechanics from New York and other places on the Mainland are expected at Olaha shortly and the management is preparing to house them. They are to work on the new mill.

DAN D. PENN.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Dr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE DELEGATE

Hiloites Don't Want a Honolulu.

H. P. Baldwin Suggested as a Representative Islander by the Tribune.

HILO, Hawaii, August 25.—The Tribune says: The general lack of activity on the part of the Republicans and Democrats is causing considerable comment, more especially relative to the Republicans, who might just as well be without a Territorial committee, for all the ice which it seems to cut. A gentleman recently in conversation with a Tribune representative, said: "Unless some action is taken soon it might just as well not be taken at all. The time for election is almost here and no nominations have been made nor campaign work done, except by the Independents, who as matters stand now are likely to win everything on race lines, and incited thereto by their demagogic leaders are likely to make many nominations unfit for office; every respectable, intelligent man who has the good of the Territory at stake, without regard to race or party should work for the election of good men, at this vital period of the political life of Hawaii."

Relative to Congressional delegates another gentleman practically spoke on the same lines. He said: "Upon the personnel of the Congressional delegate, although he has no vote, the future of Hilo largely depends. If the proposed Independent Candidate, Wilcox, who is nothing more or less than a discredited demagogue, is sent, it means simply nothing or worse than nothing for the Territory as a whole. On the other hand a man nominated by either of the other parties, who is simply a Honoluluite devoted simply to the interests of that town even to the detriment of the rest of the Territory, is not one that we want. We should probably not look for the nomination of a purely local man. Nor is it necessary. It is more than possible that a man from Maui or Kauai could be settled upon, who would gain the general support of the voters of the whole group and justify it by working impartially for all the islands. I think H. P. Baldwin of Maui is such a man, and I believe from what I have learned in conversation with both Democrats and Republicans here that they would support him. In any case Hilo should settle upon someone whom it believes to be a good man for all, and who can be elected, and find out whether he will not be so acceptable to the rest of the group that he can be run with hope of election. It is time some action was taken by the responsible men of the country."

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

TUESDAY AUGUST 28 1900

THE GRAND JURY LIBELED.

Enraged because its charges against the Republican administration of Hawaii failed to impress either the Grand Jury or the people, the yellow journal accuses the jurymen of being organized to whitewash. This means that seventeen representative citizens, every man well known and respected for his integrity, violated their oaths and perpetrated an offence against justice and good government, so that certain officials who deserve indictment might escape it. The term whitewash used in the connection given it means all that and more and it constitutes a libel as gross as any of which the Grand Jury in its report pronounced the yellow journal guilty.

Who are the men whose names and reputations are slurred by the yellow scold whose sponsors are already sorry for its appearance in this community? We give them as they appear appended to the report which the morning libeller tries to impeach.

E. I. Spaulding, foreman,
W. G. Ashley,
S. Lowden,
J. S. Walker,
J. L. McLean,
W. O. Atwater,
John Effinger,
L. C. Ables,
C. H. Atherton,
F. M. Lewis,
Edwin Benner,
T. W. Hobson,
M. P. Robinson,
C. Huestee, Jr.,
L. A. McInerney,
A. F. Cooke,
W. H. Hoogs.

If there were no other certificate of character for the Grand Jury report these names would be sufficient.

One of the reasons why the yellow journal objects to the Jury is that the latter was not under the control and responsive to the spites and petty revengefulness of the Sewall machine. That is why the paper objected to its personnel at the outset and tried to get High Sheriff Brown into trouble because he had not "consulted the party leaders" before drawing the names. What was wanted most of all was a political jury, one that would accept malicious gossip as gospel truth and indict whomever the machine might want to remove from office. Because the High Sheriff would not degrade his official powers to such a plane of indecency he was abused without stint; and now that the Jury has proved itself incorruptible it is also abused.

Chagrined as they are at the failure to wreck the Republican Territorial administration, the machine politicians console themselves with the belief that a way can be found to deprive the High Sheriff of his jury-drawing prerogatives and confer them upon a creature of the ring. Witness this threat in the editorial columns of our yellow contemporary:

It is to be hoped, in the interest of good government for Honolulu, that the next Grand Jury will be drawn and summoned by an Elisor especially appointed by the court, and that it will be bereft of such a liberal supply of whitewash, as seemed to be in the keeping of the body just adjourned.

Certainly, turn over the drawing of the Jury to a ringster and when drawn instruct that body to let no innocent man escape. This is the whole scheme in a nutshell and it is an important part of the conspiracy to get the political control of Hawaii into hands that would use it to line their pockets at the expense of the taxpayers. Thanks to the indiscretions of an angry scribe the people are forewarned and will jealously scrutinize the methods of the next Grand Jury drawing.

PAVEMENTS AS RADIATORS.

An item in the latest budget of telegrams about the frying of an egg on the Washington pavement during a hot day of mid-August, contains a statement that is of value to this city now that modern street paving is proposed. It appears that when the culinary experiment was made the mercury outside a drug store the proprietor of which supplied the egg, stood at 120 degrees Fahrenheit but the asphalt pavement, at the same time, registered 150 degrees. Does it not follow, therefore, that asphalt, heated to such intensity and acting as a radiator, must greatly increase the summer temperature of a city in which it is laid? Is it not supposable that if Washington had some other kind of pavement, incapable of retaining solar heat, a temperature of 120 degrees in the shadeless open air would probably never be reached? If we admit the reasonableness of this view then we must regard with suspicion any attempt to pave the streets of a tropical city like Honolulu with asphalt or any kindred substance. It is not enough here now, let us not try to make it any hotter by artificial means.

The advertiser admits that some strong pavement for the business district will be called for when traffic increases. It ought to be durable, noiseless and reasonably cool under the vertical sun. Judging by the experience of Sydney we believe that eucalyptus blocks are nearer the right thing than anything so far proposed. Set in the manner described in a recent issue of this paper they wear long and well, and cannot radiate enough heat to make any appreciable difference in the temperature.

Before ever going into asphalt or bitumen contracts the Department of Public Works would do well to look at the matter on the climatic side and see whether it is not possible, by adopting the Sydney plan, to get the pavement best suited to local conditions.

Wilcox in Congress would be a farce and a scandal and a catastrophe, for which the Hawaiians would suffer most.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIER.

Such dispatches as these are becoming common. Great confusion yesterday attended the advance of the allied troops with the exception of the Japanese. The exception is getting common enough to become the rule, for wherever the Japanese army is placed it shows a discipline, a readiness and a dash which might well be the envy of the Germans themselves.

There are good reasons why the Japanese should take a foremost place among the soldiers of the world. To begin with they have a fanatical patriotism. No people reverence their flag or sovereign more or will sacrifice so much for the honor or glory of the commonwealth. Their courage under fire is of the kind that does not value life if there is a chance to win something for Japan by laying it down. In the war of 1894-5 there was not a deserter or a straggler not a soldier ran, though his comrades were falling all about him and there was one typical case where forty men attacked the advance guard of the Chinese army, 5,000 strong and held their ground until help arrived.

Discipline is an inherited trait. In the old days there were lords and vassals in Japan and the vassals gave implicit obedience to the lords. Now the common people in the army serve their officers in the same way. There is no thought of insubordination, the letter of the order is observed. Hence when a Japanese army moves it goes as a machine. As such it is absolutely guided by one man and he a military expert whose training has been had in the best foreign schools.

The Japanese soldier can march further and on smaller rations than any other soldier and is not impeded by long baggage trains. For centuries the Japanese have been pedestrians, walking from place to place all over the empire. You can hire a rickshaw man who will draw you in his two-wheeled gig ten miles at a trot two of them together will make thirty miles. Meanwhile these coolies will subsist on a trifle of rice. It is no trouble at all for a Japanese soldier to pack three weeks' rations on his back for they consist of nothing but compressed rice and tea and then to march all day at a lope.

Given patriotism, courage, endurance, discipline and mobility, modern arms and equipments a warlike lineage, an eagerness to be classed with the white races, educated officers and a general staff that works out problems as surely and minutely as did that of Germany in the time of Von Moltke, and we have the ideal army. Such is the military (and naval) establishment of Japan and the world is now learning, what every observer of the war of 1894-95 has always insisted upon, that the Japanese are capable of matching themselves with the world's most boasted soldiery. It will be wise for the Russians to let them alone, and a possible good result of the present concert of action before Peking is that the Russians may find it out in time.

The friends of H. P. Baldwin propose his name for Delegate in Congress. The suggestion is an interesting one and the Republican party will await with solicitude the announcement of Mr. Baldwin's own views.

The situation at Canton is not reassuring. The Chinese are adding big modern guns to the fine equipments of their forts and they have a garrison of 18,000 trained men, armed in the main with Mausers. An outbreak in the south would divert troops from the Peking district and this may be the object of the military mandarins.

The latest news from China, as given in the Advertiser's Associated Press special, shows that the allies were twenty-three miles from Peking. This is quite different from being "under the walls," as earlier reports had it. News continues to come from the beleaguered envoys, but their danger is daily increasing as defeated Chinese soldiers fall back on the capital.

Events bring full confirmation of the statement made and repeated in these columns months ago that the Independent party proposes to draw the color line. A Hilo Tribune interview with a leader of the Radical native element shows that every nominee of the Independents from Delegate to Congress down will be a Hawaiian of the aboriginal strain. No white man need apply.

The Democratic platform and Mr. Bryan's speeches are sure to keep the Filipino war alive until after election. Should McKinley then be chosen President it is likely that Aguinaldo will be ready to treat for peace on liberal terms. Otherwise he will stick for independence and get it providing a Democratic Congress as well as President has been elected.

The French are the only ones dissatisfied with Count von Waldersee as commander of the allied forces but as Russia has accepted him the Gallic protest may be looked upon as a bit of sentiment intended to please the boulevard. France will fall in with the rest though she may indulge the pious hope that von Waldersee's military reputation will be wrecked in coming campaigns.

It is again reported that bubonic plague has claimed a victim in San Francisco. If the whole truth were known it would probably appear that the plague has been in San Francisco for years and that cases of it have usually been listed as pneumonia. We apprehend no more danger from the present discovery than from former ones as the Coast metropolis is too clean to harbor an epidemic.

C. P. Huntington whose death occurred suddenly in the Adirondacks was one of the ablest men in America. His brain power was so great and his intelligence so wide that he would probably have succeeded as well in public life or in the learned professions as he did in the building up of vast enterprises. No conspicuous American of his day save Abraham Lincoln had more shrewdness, common sense and tenacity of purpose. We shall not soon look upon his like again.

FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE

Amimoto on Trial for Murder.

THE OATH OF A WITNESS

Attorneys for Defense Object to Swearing of Japanese—Other Court News.

Judging from the progress made yesterday the trial of Amimoto, who is accused of murdering a fellow laborer at Kahuku last March, will last for several days.

All yesterday morning was taken up in obtaining a jury to try the case. It being a capital crime the defense was particularly careful in its questions to the jury. F. W. Hankey and A. L. C. Atkinson appeared for Amimoto, and every man who was called to the jury, and also with reference to his opinion in regard to capital punishment, and also with reference to his feelings towards Orientals. Amimoto is accused of stabbing the victim with a knife, and for prejudice against carrying knives several jurors were excused. As a result it was not until noon that a full jury was obtained, and the entire panel of jurymen for the term had been used.

Frequently the examination of witnesses was interrupted for an argument on the admissibility of certain testimony but the hottest and longest contest of the day was over the admission of the testimony of Umata, a Japanese who is supposed to have been present at the time the murder was committed. Mr. Hankey objected to his being sworn in the conventional oath.

The jury was excused and Umata was placed on the stand and questioned as to the meaning of an oath at great length. He proved not to be a Christian, but he seemed to have a clear idea of the effect if he told an untruth on the stand. Mr. Hankey tried to get at his belief. He did not believe in the Christian God, but it was hard to ascertain what his belief was, whether he was a disciple of Shintoism or Buddhism, or what. Of the penalties if he should perjure himself he seemed to be densely ignorant, and Mr. Hankey started at him on the question of his belief in a hereafter. But here Judge Sullivan interposed.

"I do not believe that it is necessary that the man should believe in the good old-fashioned hell," said he, in order that his testimony should be admitted. Whether he believes in the fire and brimstone kind, or what kind he does believe in is not material. He seems to have an understanding of the sanctity of an oath and I think he may be sworn according to the usual method." Here the case ended for the day. Before the controversy over Umata's testimony arose the policeman who had first learned of the crime and several other witnesses who had been connected with the earlier stages of the matter were sworn and Amimoto was shown to have been accused by the deceased before his death of being his assailant.

The was some question as to keeping the jury together during the trial, Mr. Atkinson expressing his willingness to permit the separation of the jury but Attorney General Dole objected, and as a result they were domiciled at the Hawaiian Hotel for the night.

GIBSON ESTATE MATTER SETTLED.

By stipulation between the parties in interest the foreclosure suit of Bishop & Co. vs. Cecil Brown et al., has been settled.

Cecil Brown was the administrator of the estate of the late Walter M. Gibson and had agreed to the sale to Paul Neumann and W. H. Palm of an undivided two thirds share of the real and personal property of Gibson in the Island of Lanai for a consideration of \$70,000 in cash. Neumann and Palm should assume liability for the payment of \$70,000 the amount of the decree in the foreclosure suit.

By the stipulation the parties in interest agree that the receiver's accounts should be approved, the sale approved and the rest of the property released and the decree satisfied out of the undivided two-thirds only. The sum of \$36,000 is apportioned among the parties as follows: To W. G. Irwin for amount due on ranch account and the perfect title to the Gibson estate, \$16,609.59 to Claus Spreckels & Co. on account of decree \$587.06, to the trustee, \$12,803.34.

PLEA SUSTAINED

The plea in abatement filed by the Waiwala Agricultural Company in the case recently brought by the Waiwala Sugar Company for the partition of certain lands in the Ahupuaa of Paalaa was sustained yesterday by Judge Humphreys. The plea was interposed on the ground that the plaintiff had leased and undisputed title to the leased land and that there was already a suit in the Circuit Court brought by B. F. Dillingham, under whom the plaintiff claimed for the specific performance of a contract by whose terms the defendant was given a right to a lease of the parties in the land. This suit has proceeded so far that a decree has been filed.

The plea was sustained and the suit was dismissed.

TO DEFEND KII

Kii is having difficulty in obtaining a lawyer who is willing to defend him. First Judge Humphreys appointed W. A. Kinney as his attorney, and a day or two later Mr. Kinney requested his release on account of press of work. J. L. Kauiluku was then appointed, and yesterday he too asked for release, and Attorney Strauss was appointed. Kii is the man who is accused of setting fire to the case at the Waiwala plantation.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY

Two defendants appeared in the Circuit Court and pleaded not guilty. They were charged with the murder of John Kelly who was accused of carnal intercourse with a young girl, and J. F.

Hayward, who was indicted last week for selling liquor at Waikeiki on Sundays.

PROBATE ORDERS.

Estate of Queen Emma, accounts of Bruce, Carwright, as trustee referred to George Lucas as referee, J. L. Kauliluku appointed under bond of \$200.

Guardianship of Kallikea, Keka appointed.

In re Offergelt minors, W. F. Allen the guardian charged with \$2,000.

Guardianship of John D. Holt and James R. Holt, master's report confirmed and John S. Walker, the guardian, ordered to file a more complete report.

Fight at Keesha, Kauai.

At Keesha, Kauai, there was trouble between a Portuguese Juna and a Japanese laborer which nearly resulted in the death of the Japanese. The Juna had given the Japanese a talking to for his laziness as a result of which the Japanese showed fight. The Juna held a shovel in his hand and with this he struck the Japanese a vicious blow. The weapon struck the Japanese's ear and fell with great force on the shoulder cutting a deep wound. A crowd of Japanese laborers who had seen the trouble started for the Portuguese Juna and had not been for the interference of a white man there would undoubtedly have been blood shed.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S WANTS

Kerosene Warehouse Desired—Transactions of Governor's Council.

A private kerosene warehouse is wanted by Castle & Cooke for the storage of oil shipped here by the Standard Oil Company. An application was filed with Treasurer Lansing to that effect which was read before the Governor's council yesterday morning. It is the intention of Castle & Cooke, in case the application is granted, to erect a commodious warehouse, to hold sufficient oil to meet all exigencies of the market. The matter was referred to Attorney General Dole.

A light wine and beer license was granted to Morimoto at Hoolualo, Hawaii, on condition that the resort is placed at the legal distance from the schoolhouse in that place.

Application for a similar license for Aki & Co., at Waiwalea, Hawaii, was deferred.

Application from T. F. Lansing and L. L. McCandless for water rights at Waiwalea was made by Commissioner of Public Lands Brown. Superintendent of Public Works was requested to investigate the flow of water with a view to determining whether the Government would require it for public purposes, for example, electric lights.

The council instructed the Attorney General to have a notification to all the island sheriffs that conviction of an infamous crime punishable by more than a year's imprisonment, was tantamount to losing one's civil rights. A person so convicted and losing his civil rights, it was decided, that such crimes should hereafter be subject to investigation by the Grand Jury.

The sixty-foot right of way needed to approach the Channel wharf was given consideration through a proposition tendered by the trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Estate. Their proposition is to give such right of way in return for land now occupied by Sorensen & Lytle with the marine railway; that no betterments be charged to the estate at any time, that the roadway be placed at right angles to the beach road, and that it be completed by 1901. The matter was taken under advisement.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF.

Becky Panee, Alias Becky Bishop, Uses a Revolver Harmlessly.

Becky Panee, alias Becky Bishop, who has a claim pending against the Board of Health for valuable silk dresses, gowns and holokus, which she alleged were damaged by the fumigators, attempted to take her life yesterday. Roomers in the house at Kakaako heard the report of a revolver, evidently from Becky's room and rushed there to investigate. She was found lying on the bed with a pistol in her hand. The man who came to her rescue sent out a call for a physician and for the police. The police came first and found that Becky was unhurt.

It was evident from her expressions that she had endeavored to shoot herself in the left side. The bullet instead of hitting her, struck and ruined a valuable floor vase. The pistol and Becky were taken to the police station. Four chambers of the gun were yet loaded, one of them containing the empty shell. The charge entered against her would be suicide was "drunkenness."

HAS 'FRISCO THE FLAG.

Report to That Effect Comes From Sacramento.

According to a story in the Sacramento Bee of August 13th plague has again broken out in San Francisco. The Bee tells of the death of a white man, who had been a habitue of Chinatown and a morphine fiend, with all the symptoms of plague. The man's name was William Murphy and he died at the City and County Hospital six hours after he had arrived there. Not until after his death was his disease diagnosed as plague, and then a post-mortem examination showed signs that pointed directly to that disease. The case was the first that has been reported in San Francisco where a white person had been affected.

The San Francisco papers of August 13th and 14th say nothing whatever of any plague in the city, and no information of the disease exists there. Dr. Carmichael, who was called there, had no official news on that score and he was still acting under instructions to admit all vessels from San Francisco with a clean bill of health.

Two boys Arthur Taylor and George Featherstone each about nine years of age are under arrest at Victor, Cal., for train-wrecking. They destroyed \$40,000 worth of property.

Tiburon San Francisco bay, was visited by a monster whale which wrought havoc among small craft and kedge anchors there. He chased several row-boats into shallow water.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jcs. S. Zaub, Genoa, Neb.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver bile the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Australia is expected tomorrow morning early.

James Wakefield has left for a visit of two weeks in Kona.

The Kavalahao Seminary for girls begins the new term September 3.

St. Louis College and St. Francis School will open on Tuesday, September 4, 1900.

A grand jury will be impaneled in October for the November term of the Circuit Court.

Rev. Silas P. Perry and wife, of Kamehameha School, are back from a vacation trip.

Miss Laura Vestal, of San Jose, Cal., is visiting Mrs. A. N. Sinclair at her residence on School street.

All parties owing the late H. C. Norton of Waiwalea are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, W. E. Burne.

Professor Koebele has gone to Hawaii for the purpose of looking over the forests on the leeward coast and making inquiries about the recent denudation.

Dr. Jobe has received from Washington the confirmation of his appointment as acting assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital service in the Territory of Hawaii.

All the children of the primary schools who would like to participate in the Labor Day parade will please call and get their badges from Miss Davison at the Board of Education office.

Last Sunday, at Lahaina, Maui, Mr. Glenn, the engineer of fire engine 4 of the local department, was married to Miss Maggie Doherty of Lahaina, by Rev. Father Julien. The couple arrived on the Claudine.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Phillips are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. All accounts not settled by September 15 will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless, accompanied by W. E. Rowell, leaves for Hawaii today to investigate the entire road system. He will be gone some time, and intends to make himself familiar with the needs of each district.

Thomas Burnett has a license which many of the masters along the water front envy him. It qualified him to act as master of any steamer of unlimited tonnage on any ocean, and of sailing vessels over 700 tons on any ocean. Burnett is mate on the Lehua.

The postoffices at Waihee, Maui, and Mana, Kauai, which have been discontinued by Postoffice Inspector Flint on account of the lack of interest in the matter on the part of the old postmasters, will be again put on the list. Residents in those towns have awakened to their needs, and postmasters have qualified and given bonds, so the service will be resumed to the offices as soon as the necessary steps can be taken.

Fred Walker, the photographer, has returned from a tour of the Island of Hawaii, where he has been looking for a number of the birds of the Islands which were supposed to be extinct. He asserts that he found one of the birds from whose feathers the royal cloaks were made. Mr. Walker speaks highly of Oahu plantation, where he spent a portion of his time. Seven tons per acre of sugar has been produced by the cane thus far ground.

The Island of Lanai may become a separate precinct. Heretofore the voters on that Island have had to go to Lahaina to register and vote, but this year a petition has been presented to the Governor for the setting aside of Lanai as a separate voting precinct. As there are about 100 voters on the Island and many of them are so old that they cannot well make the trip to Lahaina across the channel, the petition will in all likelihood be granted.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 222

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. EINAU,

Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maui, Bay, Kihui, Makala, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laniphoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihui, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kahului, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Sup.

During

The year '89 37,596 merchants many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact?

These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE,

Sales Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

GALIC	AUG. 28	DORIC	AUG. 28
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 7
CHINA	SEPT. 13	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 15
DORIC	SEPT. 22	COPTIC	SEPT. 23
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 23	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 2
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GALIC	OCT. 17
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
PEKING	NOV. 3	CHINA	NOV. 3
GALIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 10
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 27	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 28
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 30
DORIC	DEC. 5	COPTIC	DEC. 5
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
		PEKING	DEC. 25

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

SITUATION IS WORSE

Another Message Comes From Conger.

DETAILS OF THE ADVANCE

Troops Arrive Within Twenty-Seven Miles of Peking—Pritchard Morgan's Forecast.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Chefoo says:

Consul Ragsdale has just received a cipher dispatch by runner from Minister Conger. It says: "The situation is more critical. The Chinese Government is trying to force us to leave Peking. It is impossible until troops arrive."

LONDON, August 15.—The Chinese Minister in London has informed the British Foreign Office that the foreign legations at Peking were safe on Monday, August 13.

LONDON, August 15.—Rear Admiral Bruce, telegraphing from Taku to the British Admiralty, says:

"The troops are distant about twenty-seven miles from Peking. They experienced little opposition. A position had been prepared by the enemy, but as the allies advanced, they fled. The British cavalry was charged by two squadrons of Bengal Lancers. Many of the former were killed. The standards of Generals Ma and Sung were captured. The troops are much exhausted by the heat, but their health and spirits are otherwise excellent."

A second dispatch, dated Ho Si Wu, August 11, says: "The advance may be somewhat delayed, as rain is falling."

PARIS, August 15.—The French Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the Minister of France at Peking:

"We have been advised that Li Hung Chang is charged to negotiate telegraphically with the Powers. We are ignorant of the events occurring outside the Legation. It is surrounded by hostile defenses. How could we negotiate without the diplomatic corps regaining its rights and the legation grounds being evacuated?"

If the negotiations prevent the march of the allied troops, which is our only salvation, we risk falling into Chinese hands. The section wherein lies the French Legation is occupied by Imperial troops, who have not entirely ceased to fire. We are reduced to siege rations. We have provisions, horses, rice and bread for fifteen days."

The following dispatch has been received from the French Consul at Canton:

"All is quiet here. In the district of Swatow, the agitation against Chinese Christians and missionaries is alarming. Many persons in that region have been pillaged and burned. The Viceroy and myself have decided each to send a delegate to make an investigation and re-establish order. With the view of giving weight to the mission and to show that accord exists between the mandarin and the Consul, the commission sails on the French war vessel Comet."

BERLIN, August 15.—A dispatch received here from Chefoo says the British and Russian Consuls agree in stating that the relief force arrived at An Ping August 8, without further opposition, the place being about thirty-two miles from Peking.

CHINESE MOUNTING GUNS.

HONGKONG, Tuesday, August 14.—Continued investigations at Canton show that the Chinese are mounting larger guns, old gunboats are being overhauled and mines have been made ready to lay in the West river. A steamer from Wu Chow reports passing considerable numbers of Chinese troops going up the West river, probably bound for Peking.

BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE.

LONDON, August 15.—Transports with British troops arrived in Shanghai roadstead Tuesday. The Viceroy protested to Admiral Seymour against the landing of the troops and, according to a Shanghai cablegram dispatched at midnight, Admiral Seymour's reply was:

"The British residents of Shanghai are indignant and attribute the Viceroy's action to intrigues on the part of the French and Russian Consuls."

Official confirmation of the objections to landing troops at Shanghai has been received at the Foreign Office here, but owing to Lord Salisbury and his staff being in the Vosges mountains, nothing definite can be done from London until Lord Salisbury, to whom the matter has been telegraphed.

The allies have almost certainly arrived at Peking, even though rain has been falling. The advice received from the British commander at the front, through Rear Admiral Bruce, give reasonable assurance that the twenty-seven miles between the allied force and Peking would be easily traversed in four days. The Chinese, seemingly being unwilling to fight and falling back on the capital.

Tsao Sheng's American adviser, Mr. Ferguson, who has been criticized by the press and by Americans for his continued relation to the Chinese official, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. An English correspondent, sending this to the Associated Press from Shanghai, says:

"The intimacy of American officials with Sheng has been remarked by Englishmen."

It is reported from Hongkong, under date of August 13, that the United States sea-going monitor Monterey will go to Canton in a few days to relieve the American cruiser Don Juan de Austria. The Chinese aver that the chances are ten to one that the Bogie forts will fire on the monitor, as the authorities are suspicious of foreign designs.

The activity of the Chinese military authorities at Canton is most pronounced. Foreigners there are being perceived preparations for the action of some sort. They dislike the presence of Chinese troops in the vicinity of the foreign settlement, fear that the slightest indiscretion will lead to bloodshed and would welcome the arrival of the Monterey.

The absence of fresh news of what the Peking expedition is doing leads to speculation. Military men at Shanghai, who know the country in the vicinity of Peking believe the allies ought to be within cannon shot of the capital today.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai says:

"An authentic message from Peking, dated August 7, says the attacks on the

legations have been renewed and that the supplies of food have been stopped. The advance of the allies, it is feared, has excited the fanatics and the rebels again uncontrollably. Telegrams received by the London Missionary Society indicate that missionaries and other foreigners are arriving safely at Chinese treaty ports, and that from places hundreds of miles in the interior and from Szechuan more than 100 foreigners have arrived at Shanghai. The heads of the missions believe that nearly all the missionaries are alive and are safe on the coast of China. The international missions' chief anxiety is for their Shan Si missionaries, who are returning through the hostile province of Ho Nan. Mr. and Mrs. Glover have been robbed and arrested at Shan Si.

A MANGLED MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—A dispatch received yesterday by the State Department from Consul Fowler at Chefoo was badly mangled in transmission as to almost be indecipherable. The cipher experts of the Department worked on it last night and today. So far as made out, the dispatch appears to contain a message from Minister Conger transmitted to Chefoo by courier. The gist of the Conger message contained in the cablegram is that the situation in Peking is more critical and that the Chinese Government is endeavoring to force the Ministers to leave the imperial city under Chinese escort before the arrival of the relief column. Beyond this point the dispatch is unintelligible.

GOOD CHEER FOR MACDONALD.

LONDON, August 15.—The British Foreign Office, replying to the latest cipher dispatch from the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald, the wording of which was almost identical with the message from Sir Claude received by the Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph and published August 14, and which was transmitted to the Foreign Office by the Chinese Minister here, bids the British Minister to be of good cheer and gives the progress made by the relief column.

The message of Sir Claude MacDonald to the Daily Telegraph was dated Peking August 8 and read:

"Our situation here is desperate. In ten days our food supply ends. Unless we are relieved a general massacre is probable. The Chinese offered to escort us to Tien-Tsin, but, remembering Cawnpore, we refuse the offer. There are over 200 European women and children in this Legation."

MISSIONARIES KILLED.

BOSTON, August 15.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions today received a cablegram dated August 13th from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, in which he says that a messenger sent to Pao Ting Fu has returned and reports that the Presbyterian missionaries were killed June 20th and the Congregational missionaries July 31. The missionaries of the American board stationed at Pao Ting Fu were Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, Miss Mary S. Morrill and Miss Annie A. Gould, both of Portland, Maine. The character of the messenger sent to Pao Ting Fu is wholly unknown to the officers of the board, but the message indicates that Consul Fowler and Rev. Dr. Henry D. Porter credit the report.

CAPTURE OF HO SI WU.

BERLIN, August 15.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin under date of August 11th, says the allies captured Ho Si Wu after a fight with troops under General Tung Fu Siang's command.

The fleeing enemy, it is added, were immediately pursued in order to prevent them from making a further stand, the cavalry pushing southward to cut off the Chinese line of retreat upon Pao Ting Fu.

In Peking, the dispatch says, Prince Tung is having every one executed who sympathizes with or provisions the foreigners.

The newspapers of Peking announced that the Emperor had accepted Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander in chief of the allied forces in China.

An official dispatch from Taku, dated August 12th, announces that Captain Pohl, commanding the German warship Hansa, and Captain Hecht, of the German warship Bertha have started for Peking with 250 men. It is added that 100 Austrians have also gone in the same direction.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 15.—The Official Messenger declares that, recognizing Germany's motive, in view of the murder of Baron von Ketteler (German Minister at Peking), the Czar accepted Emperor William's proposal to appoint Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the command of the allied forces, but that the Russian Government has not the slightest intention of receding from his political program, the fundamental principle of which is a complete understanding with France and the other Powers, the pursuance of no selfish aims and striving only for the restoration of order and the best relations in China.

THE KAISER SPEAKS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The German Emperor, addressing several officers on their departure for China, exhorted them not to rest until the enemy begged for quarter. He was strongly opposed to the partition of the Chinese Empire, which was not to be thought of for the present. German officers, His Majesty said, must not undertake their opponents, as Admiral Seymour had done in his advance on Peking.

M'CALLA'S VIEWS.

CHICAGO, August 15.—Capt. H. B. McCalla of the cruiser Newark, who was in command of the American marines in Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition to the relief of Peking, believes that the Chinese situation is more serious and fraught with more dangers to the United States and the allies, than any one imagined before the capture of the Taku forts.

Writing to Mrs. Edward Roby of this city from Yokohama, whether he had been involved by three wounds which he had received during the ill-starred Seymour advance on July 28, Captain McCalla says:

"Certainly no foreigner in our column of 2,000 officers and men believe that the Chinese would do so well and no one expects the agents who have been selling arms and munitions of war to China since the close of the Japanese war had any conception of the vast amount of money which the Peking Government had expended in preparations for another war. And while the Chinese would not, or could not stand against us 'in the open,' they inflicted severe punishment on us while we were driving them out of the villages and from behind mud walls."

Capt. McCalla, in concluding, says so far as the United States is concerned, the problem now to be solved in China is the most interesting and very difficult. He also says that the United States may be called upon, on account of its large trade interests in China, to adopt and declare an international policy which can only be enforced by a large navy.

CHAFFEE AT MATOW.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Navy Department early this morning made public a dispatch from Admiral Remey, announcing the arrival of Chaffee at Matow, the next town of importance after Ho Si Wu, which the Americans occupied with slight opposition on the 8th inst. The text of the dispatch is as follows:

TAKU, August 12.—Just received an undated dispatch from Chaffee, Matow:

"Yesterday opposition of no consequence, yet terrible heat; many men prostrated. Please inform Secretary of War."

It will be seen from this message that the date of General Chaffee's arrival at Matow is uncertain. It is taken at the Navy Department to mean that Matow was occupied on the previous day, the 11th, and that the opposition was slight, both on the road and in taking the town. Matow is about twelve miles by road from Ho Si Wu and the road, as indicated on the War Department map, is the worst possible character. A town of some 10,000 people and no serious opposition was expected here. It is about eleven miles by road from Matow to CHING CHIA WAN, which is really the suburb of the walled city of Tung Chow and the key to the gates of Peking. If Gen. Chaffee was at Matow on the 11th, it is quite possible that by today he is either in the session of Tung Chow or engaged with the retreating Chinese army, that it was thought might make a stand behind its walls. The War Department is highly gratified at the report of General Chaffee's steady advance, which for a week past has been scouted as a foolhardy adventure by some of the European war officials.

Of quite as much interest as the record of the army's advance is the speculation now current about the State Department's attitude toward the diplomatic negotiations. The State Department has been around these proceedings since it is taken for granted that the Chinese Government is endeavoring to force the Ministers to leave the imperial city under Chinese escort before the arrival of the relief column. Beyond this point the dispatch is unintelligible.

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virtue of his seniority, just as the British Admiral did at Taku and the Russian Lieutenant General at Peking."

The arrangement by which the British Government has agreed to pay to the Viceroy of Ho Pe \$375,000 as a subsidy toward the support of his troops, is, from one point of view, a skillful stroke of policy. The Southern and Central Viceroy who have been sitting on the fence will be forced down by the demonstration that the European Powers are prepared to give them substantial material assistance if they decline to join the anti-foreign movement. This action on the part of Great Britain, coupled with the despatch of Indian troops to Shanghai, illustrates the determination of Her Majesty's Government to keep matters quiet on the Yangtze, whether by military, political or financial measures. It must be admitted that it does not quite agree with Mr. Frederick's statement at the close of the Parliamentary session that China is not to be "induced." At any rate, if Great Britain is to take the great semi-independent Governors of the center into her pay, while Russia is holding her head at New Peking, it would seem that the process of partitioning China is already coming perilously close.

THE SETTLEMENT PROPOSED.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Pritchard Morgan, M. P., whose views on the Chinese common sense have enabled him to keep in close touch with events in the Far East, sends the following cable from London to the World:

"Negotiations are proceeding in China between the Imperial Government and the European Powers. The European Powers are prepared to give them substantial material assistance if they decline to join the anti-foreign movement. This action on the part of Great Britain, coupled with the despatch of Indian troops to Shanghai, illustrates the determination of Her Majesty's Government to keep matters quiet on the Yangtze, whether by military, political or financial measures. It must be admitted that it does not quite agree with Mr. Frederick's statement at the close of the Parliamentary session that China is not to be 'induced.' At any rate, if Great Britain is to take the great semi-independent Governors of the center into her pay, while Russia is holding her head at New Peking, it would seem that the process of partitioning China is already coming perilously close."

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GOOD SPORT AT KAPIOLANI

The Driving Association Meeting.

A BIG CROWD PRESENT

C. H. Judd With Mongoose and Walter A. Takes the Pole Race—Gorman a Winner.

A larger and more representative crowd than usual saw the racing at Kapiolani Park last Saturday afternoon, notwithstanding a charge of twenty-five cents for admission. The events, which were held under the auspices of the Honolulu Driving Association, were interesting to a degree, and the occupants of the grand stand were pleased to admit that they got their money's worth.

The first event was a mile pole race, between Mongoose and Walter M. driven by C. H. Judd, Octoroon and Hero, driven by Sam Gigsby, Sadie and Charlie, driven by Dr. Monsarrat, and Billy and Lustre, driven by C. Bellina.

After several attempts the field got away well together. Gigsby had the pole, Monsarrat second, Bellina third, and Judd fourth. At the eighth it was Gigsby by a length, Bellina second, Judd third and Monsarrat trailing. At the quarter Gigsby still led, but Judd had made up a lot of ground and was barely half a length behind. Passing the three eighths pole, Judd was over a length in front, but came back to Gigsby before the half was reached. At the half it was Gigsby by a neck, and at the five furlongs Judd by the same distance. Just about here the Octoroon-Hero combination did some circus work which, though pretty, undoubtedly injured their chances of winning the race. Judd passed the three-quarters mark four lengths ahead of Gigsby, and retaining his lead to the wire, won easily in 2:57 1/2, by over three lengths. Gigsby, who was coming right along at the finish, was second. Monsarrat finished ten lengths behind Gigsby, he and Bellina practically ceased to be contestants at the half mile having their hands full with troubles of their own.

A dash of three-eighths of a mile brought out as starters Nunes' Maudie, with Silva up; L. G. Maltland's Mystery ridden by Donahue, and Andrade's Waipahu, ridden by Clarence Richardson. Mystery was favorite, and by long odds the best looking on the field. Waipahu, on badly, passed the six furlongs pole a head in front of Mystery with Maudie last by a length. The journey down the stretch was a horse race with both boys flopping. Mystery could never quite get on terms with Waipahu, who won driving by a neck. Time, 2:54. Maudie's performance is attributed to the Board of Health's report on the insanitariness of the Kewalo district where Nunes' horse does his morning gallops.

Waipahu, who according to reports current before the race, had until last week been furnishing motive power for a plough on a plantation, must be added to the ever increasing danger of "good things" which have caused the bulletin of the "can't be beat" contingent to trek in entirely unexpected directions. The list of starters for the fifty yard foot-race received a host of additions at the post and the following lined up: Will Vida, Will Wright, C. Bellina, Joe Pigott, Jim Gorman, L. G. Maltland and H. M. Ayres. Four of the men raced the distance on a false start, but at the second attempt Al Moore got them away together. Will Wright, who was expected to romp home, got pocketed, Vida's cigarette went out two or three others got tangled up or fell down and "Old Pal" Gorman (you know him?) was shoved over in 6 1/2 seconds, no one else was close enough to be second. The winner was protested to on suspicion of being a "uggi." A feature of the race was the curious discrimination manifested by the runners to getting overhauled. The form of the race was too good to be true.

The officials were Messrs Shaw, McDonald, Quinn, Edmunds and Diggs. At the conclusion of the pole race Mrs. Richards presented C. H. Judd who drove the winning team, with a floral bouquet.

There is a prospect of another race next Saturday between Mystery and Waipahu at even weights. There was a discrepancy of ten pounds in favor of Waipahu in Saturday's race.

JUDGE LITTLE'S JOKE REBOUNDS

The Court Mitigates Mistake Amended Orders of Council.

From Saturday's Daily.

Just as we were from Judge Little commencing the execution of Fujiwara, the Japanese who under in which by a curious error the soul of High Shiff was... and not of the murderer, was committed to the mercy of God, has been added to the list of Governor Dole, and it will be returned to Judge Little for correction. The mitimus was presented to the Governor for his signature yesterday, but after looking it over he sent it back to his secretary with the request that it be forwarded to Judge Little for correction. The Carmichael Government... at this point, and collected... to the Governor against... the Governor against... for the wharf may arise at almost any time and urge that it be previously for the purposes for which it was constructed. The minor outfall question was considered by the council at some length and it was decided that work must be pushed on it at once, for there was

danger that if the work were left as at present, all the work might be undone by a single storm. Superintendent Atkinson announced to the council that steps had been taken for the examination of all teachers in the schools, and that they would all have to have medical certificates.

Unhappy Marriages.

Divorces occupied the judges of the circuit court on Saturday and two unhappy couples were cut in twain, as well as several more or less important orders issued. Ernest H. Austin was granted a divorce from May H. Austin by Judge Sullivan, and William L. Peterson was divorced from Alice Peterson. Judge Humphreys refused to vacate the order he made some time ago in the Flint case, granting Mrs. Flint temporary alimony. Captain Flint filed an application for the rescinding of the order on the ground that Mrs. Flint had condoned the offenses of her husband and had resumed marital relations with him before she went to the Coast. Mrs. Rose Miner was denied temporary alimony in her suit for divorce against Dr. F. L. Miner by Judge Humphreys.

CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

The Delno river is blocked with junk and stones.

The German foreign office expects the relief forces to fail.

A Danish company has laid a cable from Chefoo to Taku.

A German squadron has been ordered to sail at once to China.

The Russians have occupied the passes in the Chingan mountains.

France will contest Great Britain's claim to the Yangtze valley.

Three more Baptist chapels near Swatow have been demolished.

Field Marshal Von Waldersee will visit Rome before going to China.

No quarter is the rule with the Russians. They take no prisoners.

Heavy artillery will be required if Peking refuses to admit the allies.

Women and children have been officially notified to leave Port Arthur.

The First and Second United States Infantry have been ordered to China.

Reports from the Siberian frontier tell of Russian victories over Chinese.

The United States steamship, Nansam, will have gone to Newchang from Taku.

The Fourth United States Infantry played a prominent part in the taking of Yang Tsun.

All the powers have agreed upon Von Waldersee as commanding officer in China.

German army officers are buying horses in San Francisco for use in China.

The transport Sumner with the Fifteenth Infantry on board, has reached Nagasaki.

The Oregon will be temporarily repaired in Japan, and will resume active service soon.

On August 9th the allied forces were reported at Ho Si-Wu, thirty miles from Peking.

An attempt was made to murder the Chinese Minister in Paris by sending him poisoned flowers.

The French government hears that 7,000 Christians have been slain at Pao Ting east of Peking.

The French admiral reports that native Christians between Hankow and Peking are in great danger.

The hospital ship Solace sailed on August 15th from Yokohama for Guam and San Francisco, via Hong Kong.

The French are dissatisfied with the appointment of Count Von Waldersee as head of the German forces in China.

De Giers, Russian Ambassador at Peking, may leave there for Tien-tsin soon, accompanied by a Chinese escort.

France declines to order her envoy to leave Peking, and holds the Chinese government responsible for his safety.

Berlin advises are to the effect that the belief is universal that there will be quarrels between the powers before long.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager will remove her court from Peking before the allied forces enter there.

General Chaffee's telegram from Ho Si-Wu was the only official news received of the fight. English papers quote their generals.

China officially asks for peace negotiations but the United States declines to begin conferences until the safety of the Ministers is assured.

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Shing director general of railroads and telegraphs according to a Shanghai despatch to the Standard, expresses grave fears for the members of the legations when the defeated Chinese troops return to the capital.

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ESCAPES REEF

Ship Invincible Almost Ashore.

She Nearly Goes on the Rocks at Waikiki in the Middle of the Night.

For a time yesterday morning it appeared as though there was to be a repetition of the Duhrenag accident. The American ship Invincible, coal laden from Newcastle was observed at daylight apparently on the reef at Waikiki. She was rolling heavily and seemed to be hard and fast and the report to that effect spread throughout the city. The tug Fearless went out shortly after daylight to bring in the Alice Cooke and she spoke the Invincible at that time ascertaining that the ship was in no danger, but was anchored and waiting for a tow.

The Fearless made arrangements to bring her into port and then proceeded after the Alice Cooke. A short time afterwards the Eleu went out to the Invincible but learning that she was all right came back to the harbor, and before noon the Fearless made a second trip to the reef and brought the Invincible in.

Captain Mackenzie, her master, was formerly of the Matilda and he has been in port here before. He states that he arrived off shore at about 11 o'clock Thursday night. Deceived by the numerous lights along shore and hearing no sound of surf he came quite close in. As the ship seemed to be getting too near the shore he began to cast the lead. There was some delay on account of a tangle in the tackle.

Captain Mackenzie found himself in ten fathoms of water before he realized his danger. He ordered an anchor overboard but before it could be got down the ship was in seven fathoms. Forty fathoms of chain was paid out so as to give the anchor all possible chance to hold and the ship rode in this position over night.

At daylight she lay just outside the breakers, and had there been any wind from the south nothing could have prevented her from going ashore for she was close to the spot where the William Carson met her fate some months ago. At the best it was a dangerous position and Captain Mackenzie heaved a mighty sigh when the Fearless came alongside and the big ship was slowly drawn out again into deep water and brought safe and sound into the harbor.

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CONDENSED NEWS OF THE WORLD

Lord Salisbury is ill.

Chile will buy American cars.

Afghanistan may attack Russia.

Steinitz, the chess player, is dead.

The Shah of Persia has left Paris.

Oil has been struck at Naples, Cal.

The Colombia rebels have been defeated.

The Tulare & Visalla Railroad has been sold.

Charles H. Tweed may succeed C. P. Huntington.

Russball is not drawing well in the new cities.

Democrats and Populists will effect complete fusion.

Over San Francisco Mill Workers are on a strike.

L. S. McClellan a '49er, is dead at Santa Rosa, Cal.

The National party may put a third ticket in the field.

Shakely and Fitzsimmons have signed truces to fight.

Many Americans are at Cowes, attending the regatta.

Senator Mason will oppose the Alaskan modus vivendi.

A building trades strike is threatened in San Francisco.

Turkish officials say the Armenians killed were brigands.

It is predicted that what will soon reach the dollar mark.

The anti-imperial convention is in session at Indianapolis.

Deaths from yellow fever at Havana average thirty a month.

Over 2,000 American lives have been lost in the Philippine war.

Bryan will repeat his end-of-the-car campaign tour of 1896.

Berkeley Alumni will raise \$100,000 for the University of California.

The President and Mrs. McKinley have returned to Washington.

Officials say the allies since taking the Taku forts are 5,000 men.

A hail storm near St. Thomas, N. D., destroyed 40,000 acres of grain.

Chicago officials are accused of complicity in a contractors' steal.

There are severe forest fires in Colorado, about Glenwood Springs.

The price of admission to the Paris fair has depreciated to six cents.

All armor plate bids have been rejected by the Navy Department.

The anti-American meat law will soon go into effect in Germany.

British Columbia trades unions will not take mill women as members.

Consumptive Chinese Hanged Himself Near the Insane Asylum Yesterday.

**TREASONABLE LETTERS
FOUND BY FUNSTON**

There is also a letter from W. G. S. Clair, editor of the Singapore Free Press, to Howard W. Bray, in which after discussing conversations with Spencer Pratt, former United States Consul at Singapore, the writer asserts that Admiral Dewey's policy in the Philippines has been overruled by the military element at Manila and that the Admiral was about to return to the United States.



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